

BOYCOTTED ENVOYS

Demand on France for Ambassadors of Social Prestige.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

In order to understand the diplomatic unpleasantness which France has encountered of late from both Russia and Austria it must be explained that each of these empires has privately urged her, in the most pressing manner, to send to their respective courts an ambassador selected from the old aristocracy. It has been pointed out to Premier Poincaré and his colleagues that the exclusiveness of society at Vienna and St. Petersburg renders the position of a French envoy of bourgeois birth extremely awkward, no matter how estimable his personality. He finds himself at a great disadvantage compared with the titled ambassadors of most of the other powers, by reason of their noble birth and a ready access to those court circles and to that grand monde in which the leading Russian and Austrian statesmen move, and have their being.

Indeed, a bourgeois French Ambassador is subjected, together with his family, to something very much akin to a social boycott, rendered all the more marked by the fact that any well-bred Frenchman who wishes to be invited to the great dinners which are excluded, which, of course, cannot but gravely impair the prestige of his mission and his usefulness to his country.

This is the secret of the extraordinary demand made by the Russian government, through its Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sazonoff, for the transfer from St. Petersburg to the French envoy, M. Georges Louis, a message conveyed through the Moscow Ambassador at Paris, Baron de Moltke. The Baron went so far as to intimate that the presence of Monsieur Louis at St. Petersburg was interfering with the sympathetic understanding between the two allies.

It seems that M. Louis and his wife during the past season at St. Petersburg have been invited nowhere, excepting, of course, those official functions at which M. Louis's position as ambassador rendered his presence obligatory. In consequence, he never had an opportunity of seeing Monsieur Sazonoff and his colleagues socially and establishing that friendly footing which is essential to the fulfillment of his diplomatic mission.

It follows that Ambassador Louis found himself exposed to charges on the part of Russia to the effect that he had failed to keep the two nations in touch and had misinterpreted, and even misunderstood, the communications made to him by the Russian Foreign Office for transmission to Paris. So unpleasant was the tone of the Russian request for Ambassador Louis's recall that the French government at first left disposed to display resentment by refusing compliance. But realizing on second thought that the Franco-Russian alliance, on which so much depends, might be endangered and which Germany is extremely anxious to break, Premier Poincaré decided to go to St. Petersburg in order to discuss the matter personally with the Czar, the Prime Minister and Sazonoff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Whatever the outcome may be, M. Louis will have to go, his withdrawal being the more unpleasant to France because his predecessor, M. Bompard, was withdrawn for similar reasons at the instance of the Russian government. Bompard is now accredited to St. Petersburg, where he does not precisely tend to promote the interests of Russia, France's ally.

Oddly enough, Georges Louis was sent to St. Petersburg some years ago on the pretext of a strong recommendation from the late King Edward VII. M. Louis was for years the political director and Secretary General of the French Department of Foreign Affairs, and was indeed the head of the permanent staff of the Foreign Office. As such he had been brought to the attention of Edward VII, who, when visiting Paris both before and after his accession to the throne, was accustomed to consult him often on matters of international politics and interest in his conversation.

This favor shown by the English King to Louis was undoubtedly of use to the English interests. When the King urged his appointment as Ambassador to Russia and wrote so pleasantly about him to his nephew, the Czar, that the latter accepted him as persona grata, he seems not to have sufficiently considered the attitude and prejudices of St. Petersburg. A little, it is said, there have been some few and far between. Edward VII was a good judge of men, but his advocacy of Georges Louis, I am afraid, must be set down as one of his mistakes.

With regard to the French Embassy at Vienna, just vacated by M. Crozier, whose term of office has aged him considerably and who insisted on retiring, France has vainly endeavored to comply with Austria's pressing request for an envoy. Who, as a member of the old French aristocracy, would have the inner circle at Vienna. There are plenty of old noble families left in France, but any member thereof is unwilling to represent the present government in a diplomatic capacity, while those few who might consent to do so are open to such suspicion of disloyalty to the republic as to render their appointment neither politic nor possible.

The republic has already had one such experience, when the late Due de la Rochefoucauld, during the decade following the Franco-German War, was envoy to the Court of St. James's and made a hasty trip from London to Paris to cast his vote for his seat in the Chamber of Deputies against the republic and in favor of restoring the monarchy.

He was a grand seigneur of the old school, a man of great wealth, but so straight-minded that he was overwhelmed with grief when, the following week, the republic asked him to resign his ambassadorship.

In default of a nobleman the French government has appointed to the embassy at Vienna a diplomat of the name of Dumaine, a bourgeois, but a man with his years' service behind him—of a ministerial type.

In the latter post he was a great favorite, and, thanks to the intimate intercourse between the Austrian and Bavarian courts and aristocracy, there is no doubt that he will be strongly recommended in his new position by the royal and noble friends whom he left at the old place.

The very manner in which M. Dumaine was obliged to leave Munich endeared him to that extremely Catholic court, for which, soon after that he was overwhelmed with grief when, the following week, the republic asked him to resign his ambassadorship.

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ROMAN SKELETONS FOUND

Graveyard of Britain's First Invaders Opened at Chester.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 7.—A graveyard used by the twentieth Roman Legion during the occupation of Chester was opened today in excavations for the extension of a local hospital.

Eighteen skeletons were found buried with their heads to the north. Roman pottery, bottles, tiles and sandals were also found, many of them in a state of perfect preservation.

HAMMERSTEIN CUTS RATES

Theatre Prices to Prevail at His London Opera House.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 8.—Oscar Hammerstein has decided to finish the remainder of his summer season at the London Opera House at theatre prices, ranging from half a guinea for stalls to one shilling in the gallery. This is the first time that grand opera will be presented during the London season at theatre prices.

The change comes into operation on Monday night, on four nights next week the English language will be used.

SHUSTER'S NEW MISSION

En Route for South America to Report on Trade Conditions.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 7.—Morgan Shuster sailed today for Rio de Janeiro on a visit to the countries of South America as the representative of the National City Bank.

Mr. Shuster will report upon the latest commercial possibilities of the countries in question and how to extend the present volume of America's trade relations with each. It is the National City Bank's plan to establish branches in various points of South America, mainly in Brazil, Argentina and Chile.

CONSOLS AT LOW POINT

Failure at Liverpool Sends Premier Security to 763.16.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 8.—Consols fell to 763.16 yesterday in consequence of renewed liquidation following upon a heavy Liverpool failure.

This is the lowest price in the history of the security since it became a 2½ per cent stock.

STARBOARDED HELM FATAL

Titanic's Loss Due to Navigating Officer's Error of Judgment.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 7.—Edward Wilding, one of the architects employed in building the Titanic, told Lord Mersey at today's session of the commission of inquiry into the disaster that the Titanic had struck the iceberg stem on instead of striking a glancing blow she would have been brought safely to harbor. Lord Mersey was much interested in this point and asked:

"Do you mean to say that if the ship had been driven on to the iceberg at a speed of twenty-one knots she would have been saved?"

"I am quite sure that she would have been," the witness answered. "But I am equally certain that she would have been killed in the fireman's quarters. If the helm had not been starboarded the ship would not have been saved."

One of the chiefs of the Titanic, named Mr. McWilliam, said that the Titanic struck the iceberg stem on instead of striking a glancing blow she would have been brought safely to harbor. Lord Mersey was much interested in this point and asked:

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VISITS TO THE WARSHIPS

Dock Department Fixes Boatmen's Charge at 25 Cents.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 7.—The dock department has fixed the charge for boatmen to be 25 cents. This is the first time that the charge has been fixed since the war.

DUE TO-MORROW MORNING

Big American Fleet to Escort Famous German Squadron to North River.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Citizens anxious to visit the German and American warships, which are to anchor in the North River to-morrow morning, to remain until Thursday, are to have orderly accommodations at reasonable rates, in contrast to the chaos and extortion that prevailed last fall when the American fleet mobilized here. As a result of the complaints against the shameful conditions at that time Dock Commissioner Tomkins called into conference early this spring representatives of the navy, steamboat inspection service, customs service and the Police and Park departments, and with their hearty co-operation formulated drastic regulations governing such pleasure traffic.

The least of these rules is to be enforced on this occasion is one prohibiting a charge of more than 25 cents a passenger each way and the sale of return trip tickets.

Charles Bunce, assistant inspector of boats, and John Gunn, assistant inspector of boats, representing Captain A. H. Stanley, supervising inspector of the steamboat inspection service, and Captain J. M. Rourke, representing the Dock Department, have already made the better part of three days measuring and examining about forty power boats whose owners have applied for licenses to carry visitors to and from the warships. In accord with the regulations, the owners of these boats had made application for licenses to the Dock Commissioner and brought their craft around to Pier 4 for inspection. On the completion of the inspection in each case, if the boats proved satisfactory, they received little white pennants, each with a license number on it and under that the maximum number of passengers allowed aboard at one time.

The visiting German squadron, which has been at Hampton Roads, consists of the Moltke, the Bremen and the Stettin, under command of Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, in company with the second division of the United States Atlantic fleet, consisting of the battleships Louisiana, South Carolina, Kansas and New Hampshire, under command of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, and the second group of torpedo boats, consisting of the destroyers Bennett, Drayton, McCall, Paulding, Roe and Terry, under the command of Lieutenant Commander Kenneth M. Bennett.

The German ships will steam up the North River to their anchorage, it is expected, to-morrow morning between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Then will begin a round of festivities for officers and men that will keep them to the jump until their departure. The Mayor has asked that the city be decked in flags to welcome the visitors. The Mayor's committee will start the day with a parade of the city bands, and the German ships will be met by the visiting officers, at which the visiting ships have dropped their anchors. Sunday evening the Deutscher Verein will give a dinner for both German and American officers at No. 112 Central Park South.

FORMAL CALLS ON MONDAY

Monday morning and afternoon will be taken up with an exchange of formal calls between the Germans and the Mayor, the German Consul General, the commanding general at Governor's Island, the commander at the navy yard and soon. The Mayor will then visit the German ships, at which the visiting officers, at which the visiting ships have dropped their anchors.

On Tuesday the German admiral will give an invitation luncheon aboard his flagship, the Moltke, followed by a reception for the entire American fleet. That same afternoon 20 German and 60 Yankee sailors will embark at 9th street for Coney Island. That evening Cornelius Vanderbilt will be the host at a dinner for officers at the New York Yacht Club.

Wednesday morning will see the two admirals and a number of their officers, the guests of Commodore Ledyard. They will then visit the city, for a trip to the commodore's country place at Scarborough, Maine, and the city of New York.

Theodore P. Shonts announced yesterday that the Interborough, the New York & Queens County Railway Company will have the German officers and men at the request of the Mayor's committee.

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REBELLION ISSUE

Mexican Insurgents Offer Guarantee of State of Chihuahua.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

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"He seems to have proved himself the shrewdest politician in America," said Mr. Van Dyne. "Six months ago no one thought he could get enough votes to make a decent showing in the convention. He recognized the psychological moment at which to enter the field. If nominated at Chicago I think he will be elected. He has a remarkable faculty of winning the people, as is shown by the votes in the primaries."

"I have long been an ardent admirer of Mr. Roosevelt, but I do not believe he should have become a candidate for the nomination after his declaration never to run again. When it was first said that he was a candidate I could not believe the statement over his own signature. His candidacy for the nomination has turned me and many others among his friends and admirers of years against him."

"I was much afraid at first when he talked about the recall of judicial decisions, but on further examination I saw it meant nothing. In fact, much of what he says means nothing. It is not what he says that has changed my friendship for him, but what he has done in entering the race for the nomination after distinctly saying he would not do so."

Mr. Van Dyne is one of the two American delegates at the International Commission of Jurists to codify the international law of the countries of America. The work of the commission is entirely legal and non-political, no attempt being meditated to regulate the Central American countries or to bring revolutions to an end.

Some new laws will be adopted and some of the present laws modified to fit American countries. It is believed that the result of the commission's labors will be the creation of a tribunal similar to that of The Hague, to deal solely with questions concerning America. All American countries have an equal voice on the commission, i. e., two delegates each.

HIGH PRICES AT ART SALES

A Jan Steen Fetches \$10,350—Ducet Vases Sell Well.

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At the Huth library sale, at Sotheby's, today, "Les Chroniques de France," written at the Monastery St. Denis in 1383, brought \$8,250.

Two Victoria Crosses went at auction today for \$20.

Paris, June 7.—The third day of the sale of the famous Drouot collection was devoted to furniture and objects of art, and \$206,771 was realized. The total amount for the three days was \$288,174.

The largest piece sold by auction today was for two large Chinese porcelain vases, \$25,000; two antique Sevres vases, \$12,750; and a carved gilt wood Louis Quinze sofa, \$12,420.

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CRITICISES ROOSEVELT

State Department Officer Tells Why His Friendship Cooled.

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WATERS THREATEN COUP

Declare They Will Hit Hard When German Fleet Arrives.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 7.—The German fleet is coming in. The hotels can't go on with the force they have. There won't be any use asking her to amplify. That's where the hotel strike stands now. The waiters set the arrival of the fleet as the signal for letting slip their next dog of war. Edward Blochinger, secretary of the union, said yesterday that things were going to be frightfully upset then. Just when every one wanted them to be running smoothly.

Marked caution, for one thing, he re- turned to the hotel. For another, he was going to call out the all the firemen, coal passers, electricians, engineers, and goodness knows what all, on Monday night just when the